

## LETTER FROM THE SECRETARY OF WAR.

We find in the Boston papers the subjoined letter from the Secretary of War, written in reply to an invitation to him to participate in the celebration at that city of the late National Anniversary:

WASHINGTON, JUNE 28, 1851.

GENTLEMEN: I have received your letter of the 26th instant, inviting me, on behalf of the City Council of Boston, to unite with them in celebrating the anniversary of our National Independence.

At no period since that memorable event ought the return of its anniversary to be hailed by the people of the United States with more joy and enthusiasm than at present. The year 1851 will hereafter be remembered by them as second in importance only to the year 1776. The year 1776 laid the corner-stone of our glorious Union. The year 1851 proved the strength of the edifice, and that its foundation rested on the affections of the People. At the first period we proclaimed that we were a free and united people; in the second we proved that we meant to continue so. In the events that mark these two periods, as memorable epochs in the history of our country, the city of Boston bore a conspicuous part. In both her patriotic citizens had difficulties to encounter and enemies to contend with, and I entertain no doubt they are destined to be as triumphant in the last struggle as they were in the first.

It would afford me great satisfaction to partake of their hospitality on this interesting occasion, but indispensable engagements will deprive me of that pleasure.

Allow me to tender through you to the City Council my acknowledgments for the honor they have done me, and to yourselves the assurance that I am, with great respect, your obedient servant,

C. M. CONRAD.

## NEW HAMPSHIRE.

The Legislature of this State adjourned sine die on Saturday last. Amongst the acts passed is a five-hundred-dollar homestead exemption law. The following preamble and resolutions, in favor of the Compromise measures, and pledging the State to sustain the President in carrying them out, passed both Houses by large majorities—the vote in the Senate being 10 to 2, and in the House 152 to 42:

"Whereas, in the message of his excellency the Governor, our attention has been invited to the late acts of Congress intended for the adjustment of an angry and dangerous controversy which has long disturbed the amicable relations between the States of the Union; and whereas we regard those acts as indispensable to disarm sectional agitation, to calm the national excitement, and restore that unity of sentiment so essential to the harmony of the republic: Therefore

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Court assembled, That the State of New Hampshire approve of the adoption of these measures, as essential and necessary for the peace, preservation, and progress of our glorious Union, and that we pledge her to sustain the Executive of the Nation in carrying said measures into full effect, and in the further execution of all constitutional means to enforce obedience to the laws.

Resolved, That his excellency the Governor be requested to transmit copies of the foregoing preamble and resolutions to the President of the United States and the Governors of the several States and Territories.

"WHIG NOMINATIONS IN OHIO.—The following are the nominations for State Officers made last week by the Whig Convention of Ohio:

SAMUEL F. VINTON, for Governor; EMMETT K. ECKLEY, Lieut. Governor; EARL BELL, for Secretary of State; HENRY STANLEY, for Attorney General; JOHN WOODS, for Auditor; A. A. BLISS, for Treasurer; DANIEL SKIDDE, JOHN MARSHALL, D. H. LYMAN, for the Board of Public Works; CHARLES J. ANDREWS, C. C. CONVERSE, P. ODLIN, BELMONT STORKE, GEORGE W. BAT, for Judges of Supreme Court.

"KENTUCKY.—The elections in several of the Western States take place next month; amongst others those of Kentucky. Like the custom of all the States of the West and Southwest, where the candidates for popular favor go personally before the people—taking the stump, as it is called—the canvases in Kentucky for Governor and other officers are very warm. The ardent temperament of the people naturally makes it so, and the questions involved impart deep interest to the contest. The Whig-banner is borne by champions true and trusty—ARCHIBALD DEXTER for Governor, and JOHN B. THOMPSON for Lieutenant Governor. The first named gentleman we have not the pleasure of knowing personally, but at home, where he is best known, he is most highly appreciated. The best proof of this is his having been thought-worthy of the first place where THOMPSON was chosen for the second; for a more noble or whole-souled son of that land of true men, Kentucky, we have never known than JOHN B. THOMPSON.

## LATE FROM CHILL.

The British Pacific mail-steamship New Grenada arrived at Panama on the 19th June from Valparaiso, bringing dates to the 24th May. The political news is not important. Accounts from the interior tend to show that the conspiracy of which the riot at Santiago was an outbreak had no ramifications in other parts of the country. Twenty-seven of the regiment at Valdivia were sentenced to death, but only one had been executed, the sentences of the remainder having been commuted to transportation or imprisonment for various terms. Various arrests have been made of individuals more or less implicated in the revolt. Col. ARICA, who headed the regiment after Col. Uriola's death, had taken refuge in the house of the United States Chargé d'Affaires. Sentries were placed over the house, but it is supposed that he made his escape, notwithstanding this precaution.

INDIANA.—A Democratic Convention has been held in the Congressional district represented in the last Congress by Mr. JULIAN, (Free-Soil Dem.) By a vote of 181 to 160, the Convention decided not to make any nomination for Congress, but to leave the field to Mr. PARKER (Whig) and Mr. JULIAN. The Convention passed resolutions approving the course of Messrs. BRIGHAM and WARRICK in the United States Senate; also, declaring it to be the duty of all good citizens to conform to the requisitions of the fugitive slave law, and carry out in good faith the conditions of that compromise on domestic slavery which is coeval with the Federal Government.

Gov. MOREHEAD's expedition against Lower California has proved a miserable failure. He landed at San Diego with only fifty followers, the larger portion of whom deserted before he set sail for Mazatlan. He made no hostile demonstration whatever; indeed he appears to have abandoned his vessel and fled the country upon learning that the Mexican Governor had offered a reward for his arrest.

A friend of ours (says the Editor of the Baltimore Patriot) on the Fourth of July died in company with four lady sisters, whose ages amounted to three hundred and twenty six years, averaging eighty-one years and six months. The three oldest rode in a carriage to the house of the youngest, and remained until the middle of the afternoon, and returned to their respective homes. They have all resided in Baltimore over fifty years.

It is stated on good authority that REYNOLDS surpasses all other States in the Union for elegant and convenient school buildings. The improvements made in this department within a few years are gratifying evidence of the interest felt in the cause of universal education.

## THE OHIO WHIG STATE CONVENTION.

We obtain from the Ohio State Journal the following copy of the Resolutions on National Politics, reported by a General Committee, of which Hon. JOHN L. GREEN was chairman, and adopted apparently without debate or division:

Resolved, That the resolutions of the Whig Conventions of A. D. 1848 and A. D. 1850 declare the position of the Whigs of Ohio on State and National policy; that protection to American industry, a sound currency, the improvement of our rivers and harbors, an unyielding opposition to all encroachments by the Executive power, and a paramount regard to the Constitution and the Union, are now, as ever, the cardinal principles of the Whig party.

Resolved, That, as a National party, the Whig party is now and always has been in favor of a cordial and hearty support of the Constitution of the United States; that we regard all its provisions as equally binding; and we feel ourself ready and willing to carry them out fully and faithfully.

Resolved, That the National Administration, under the guidance of our Whig President, MILLARD FILLMORE, has the unbounded confidence of the Whigs of Ohio; that, in our domestic policy, its mainly advocacy of protection to native industry, the improvement of rivers and harbors, the reduction of postage, and the strict accountability and economy of public officers, its energetic, republican, truthful, and dignified management of our foreign affairs, have secured for it the gratitude of this and the respect of other nations.

Resolved, That, as the Compromise Measures were not recommended by a Whig Administration, and were not passed as party measures by Congress, perfect toleration of opinion respecting those measures should be accorded to Whigs every where.

Resolved, That it is the desire of the Whigs of Ohio that Gen. WINFIELD SCOTT should be the candidate of the Whig party for President of the United States at the election of A. D. 1855, and we cordially recommend him to the Whigs of the Union as the most deserving and suitable candidate for that office.

Resolved, That, while we express our preference, the Whigs of Ohio will cheerfully support the nominee of a National Whig Convention; and that, for the purpose of ascertaining the choice of the Whigs of the Union, we recommend that such a Convention be held at Cincinnati at such time as may be agreed upon.

The North State Whig announces Mr. STANLEY as a candidate for Congress in the Washington District in North Carolina. It is well known (says the "Whig") that Mr. STANLEY declined being again a candidate before he left Washington. But after Mr. WASHINGTON declined to accept the nomination, and the Democratic candidate took ground in favor of the doctrine of secession, which Gen. JACKSON called treason, Mr. Stanley felt bound to oppose the horrible doctrine; and Mr. PETTIGREW and Mr. HALEY, having both declined to run, and no other person being willing to take the field, Mr. STANLEY is a candidate.

"There is no truer man in this country," said a late number of the Louisville (Ky.) Journal, "than Edward Stanley, of North Carolina." There is no better evidence of the truth of the remark (says the Whig) than the fact that Mr. S. is now canvassing the district. He has never yet been known to fail his party, his country, or his friends in a case of emergency. No man has made such sacrifices for them all, and no man deserves so well of them all. For fourteen years he has served his country without fee and without reward, or the hope of reward. His earnest wish for several years has been to retire from public life and give his attention to his domestic concerns. Two years ago he declined to be a candidate, until the able gentleman selected by the Convention had declined to run, and then, at the call of his party, he threw himself into the breach. Again he has been left without a candidate by the indisposition of the gentlemen selected, and again, forgetful of his personal interests, and mindful only of his duties as a patriot who never flinches in the hour of trial, Edward Stanley is in the field, the standard-bearer of the Union and the Constitution.

Mr. STANLEY deserves well of the people, not only for the sacrifices he has made, but for what he has done for them. He is known North and South, by his acts in Congress, as one faithful to all his trusts, to his country, to his State, and to his constituents.

From Naples we learn that the United States frigate Independence sailed from Leghorn on the 25th of May for Trieste; and the Mississippi, after stopping at Naples a few days, with Commodore MORGAN on-board, had proceeded to the Levant. Politically, all was quiet at Naples.

## NEW ROUTE TO THE PACIFIC.

The new route to the Pacific Ocean, by way of Lake Nicaragua, is announced to be completed, and will be brought into operation during the present month. This information is brought by the steamer Prometheus, which arrived at New York on Friday from Nicaragua. The New York Express adds:

One of the iron steamers, built at Wilmington to run on the Lake Nicaragua, is completed, and the other, we are informed, will be in readiness for passengers and freight in the course of a few days. These boats were taken out in sections in two schooners, and each would be ready for running in eight days after they arrived. The one is named "John M. Clayton," in honor of the late Secretary of State, and the other "Sir Henry Bulwer," in honor of the British Minister, both of these gentlemen having had a hand in negotiating a treaty of trade and commerce, in which the Ship Canal Company have had some interest. Three screws, loaded with coal for the two lake steamers, had arrived out, and every thing is in readiness for the steam connection between the "Prometheus," which leaves New York on the 14th of July, and the "Pacific," which leaves San Juan del Sud (on the Pacific) July 25th for San Francisco. The company expect to make the voyage from New York to San Francisco in twenty-three days! The land carriage on this route is but twelve miles and thirty chains, and we have therefore reached a point in which we have a steam communication, with this small exception, on the whole route from New York to the Bay of San Francisco and the mouth of the Columbia river. The distance between the two oceans on this route is 140 miles, and arrangements, we are told, are completed to make two trips a month. The boats on the San Juan are high pressure, and draw but seventeen inches, loaded with three hundred passengers and freight. There is water enough, it is said, to carry the boats on at the lowest stage of water.

ROCKS' POINT BRIDGE.—A bill has passed the New York Legislature authorizing the Ogdensburg Railroad Company to extend a dock on piles to within one hundred and fifty feet of the centre of the outlet at Rocks' Point, which is to be connected by a float capable of carrying a train of cars, with a similar dock from the Vermont side, the float to be received in slips on either side, and when within the slips to leave a passage for vessels of at least two hundred and fifty feet. This contrivance admits of the free flow of water, and of a free passage for vessels, except at the instant when the float is passing from side to side, and during the winter will afford all the conveniences of a substantial bridge, by stationing the float between the docks.

The New Orleans papers state that there was an extensive exhibition of fire-works on the steamer Saxon, during her recent trip from New Orleans to Louisville, which was not incident in the bill of fare. A Pyrotechnist went on board at Vicksburg, to go to Memphis, having a lot of boxes of fireworks, one of which was placed in the social hall. The steward, while examining this "baggage," as he thought, was blown "sky-high," by the sudden explosion of the box, which went off with a forty rocket power, and with a whirling and hissing that made the passengers think the boat was blown up, instead of the steward. The boat caught fire, but the flames were soon extinguished, with but little damage ensuing. The unfortunate steward was much bruised and burnt, but happily not seriously damaged.

Mrs. Hannah Roach, a native of Ireland, died on Sunday last, at her residence in Albany, in the one hundred and sixth year of her age.

## IMPROVED MAIL-LOCKS.

The POSTMASTER GENERAL, though not yet quite conversant with all the details of his Department as if he had served a lifetime therein. We have from time to time noticed various improvements which have been made in Post Office affairs, but the one now under consideration strikes us as of paramount importance in the security of the mails against violation.

The ingenuity of the whole country has now been brought into requisition to furnish specimens of Mail-locks, with a view to obtain one which shall be superior in design, finish, and strength to any hitherto in use.

On the morning of the second instant, the proposals for these locks were formally opened, and the corresponding specimens submitted to the Department. Thirty-five competitors appear in person, or by their agents, and the samples amount to over one hundred.

Determined, so far as his exertions can effect the purpose, to secure the great object, with strict impartiality, Mr. HALL instituted a Board of Commissioners, scientific and practical men—Messrs. RENNICK, of the Patent Office, BINGHAM, of the Washington Arsenal, and SEXTON, of the Weights and Measures Bureau—whose duty it is to examine and thoroughly test the merits of each and every specimen of lock produced, and upon their report will depend the Postmaster General's decision. Besides strength, finish, and lightness the great desideratum is a contrivance which shall defy the ingenuity of pickers.

The Commissioners have been three days assiduously engaged in this business; patient perseverance and employment of all their skill have characterized their investigations, and the probability is that in a day or two they will have completed the responsible duty assigned to them.

We understand, also, that so far as the bidders are concerned their specimens generally are of a high order of excellence, demonstrating that in this branch of mechanism, in which the whole community is so materially concerned, the inventive genius of the country will prove adequate to the object.

## MEXICAN INTELLIGENCE.

Intelligence from Mexico to the 7th of June represents that the extraordinary session of Congress was still engaged in arranging the financial question, one of the great stumbling-blocks to the proper administration of Government. The Minister of Finance proposes to appropriate for the use of the Government the amount of the indemnity destined to the interior creditors, which many say has already been spent; to establish a consumption duty, to be paid at once for the whole Republic; to impose a direct tax on cotton goods manufactured in the country, and to increase the amount of circulation and export duty on coin. All these propositions are referred to the appropriate committee, which has not yet reported. An order has been issued that if any of the employés of Government speak publicly against the authorities they shall be discharged from office. The first who incurred the penalty imposed by this order was Jose Ignacio, one of the writers of the Universal, the Opposition paper.

Dr. EYRE READ, the Democratic nominee for Congress in Indiana, in opposition to the gallant MCGOUGH, has withdrawn from the contest.

TRANSIENT NEWSPAPERS.—By the following letter from the Post Office Department, addressed to the proprietors of the Baltimore Patriot, it will be seen that the postage on all newspapers sent for a period of less than three months must be prepaid:

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, JULY 7, 1851. GENTLEMEN: In reply to yours of the 1st instant, you are informed that all newspapers sent for a less period than three months (whether sent from the office of publication or otherwise) will come under the head of transient newspapers, upon which the postage must be prepaid at the office where mailed.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,  
FREDERICK WARREN.

The postage on a paper weighing once ounce or under is one cent, when sent not over 500 miles; over 500, and not over 1,500 miles, two cents; over 1,500, and not over 2,500 miles, three cents; over 2,500, and not over 3,500, four cents; over 3,500, five cents; for every additional ounce, or fraction of an ounce, an additional rate is charged.

JUDICIAL DECISION.—Judge STRAWBRIDGE, at New Orleans, has decided, in the case of "the cotton suit," that a sale of merchandise by a transfer on the warehouse books does not constitute a delivery, for which it is necessary there should be the weighing, marking, and setting apart. Under this ruling so much of the cotton as had been weighed, marked, and carried off was held by the merchants who had made the advances; but so much of the cotton as had not been so delivered is returned to the vendors who had not been paid.

THE THREE-CENT PRICE.—The people of New Orleans, who have never hitherto designed to touch any coin smaller than a piece of half-dime, and would not now contaminate their fingers with the touch of a copper coin, appear to regard the new three-cent piece with a great deal of favor. The Crescent of that city says:

"Very many articles which have heretofore cost half a dime will now fall to the three-cent piece. Coffee at the market, soda at the fountain, and papers on the streets must all come down. We learn that it is in contemplation to start a soda establishment at the new price. The introduction of the new coin will be of great service to the poor."

GALLANT CONDUCT OF AMERICAN SEAMEN.—The Salem Register publishes letters received in that city giving an account of the capture of the Italian barque Clementina, and murder of the captain and two officers, by Malays, at Diah, on the west coast of Sumatra. The vessel was plundered, and eight kegs and five bags of dollars taken away. This event occurred March 30th. Capt. BALCH, of the American barque Ariosto, and Capt. READES, of the American barque Borneo, at the time lying in the Achon Roads waiting for pepper, manned their boats and retook the Clementina without damage. The Penang Gazette of May 23d says:

"The bold and manly conduct of these American captains, during a moment of peculiar peril and difficulty, and when the hazardous state of the Achon coast is considered, infused as they always are by numerous hordes of bandit and pirates, who are ever ready to take advantage of every favorable opportunity that may present itself to satisfy their cravings for robbery and pillage, deserves the highest encomium. It will be a source of unbounded gratification to hear that the courageous and praiseworthy behavior displayed by them on that trying occasion will not only be justly appreciated by the owners of the unfortunate vessel, but will not be permitted to pass unwarded by the insurance offices generally."

On the morning of the 24th April the town of Diah was attacked by the Rajah of Telocroot, and the greater part of the town laid in ashes, but neither the money nor the actors in the above piratical transaction were detected.

IMPRISONMENT OF CHARLES L. BRACE.—The fact that this young gentleman has been arrested and imprisoned by the Austrian Government while on a pedestrian tour in the Magyar country, Hungary, on the allegation or suspicion of political complicity with some of the officers or others who took part in the Hungarian revolt, and whom he had stepped out of the main road to visit, has been some time before the American public. There need be no uneasiness about our Government doing its duty to one of its citizens in Austria or anywhere else. The present Administration may be trusted on that point. Mean time Mr. McCURRY, our representative at Vienna, has corresponded with the Austrian Government, and received assurances that may be regarded as amicable and as favorable to Mr. BRACE.—N. Y. Com. Adv.

ACCIDENTAL DEATHS.—Perhaps in no other city of this country so large a number of deaths occur from accidental causes as in the city of New York, in proportion to its population. During the month of June alone, (the Evening Post says,) it is no exaggeration to say that about one hundred persons were killed by accidents, and one-third of those were cases of drowning. Some of them were purely accidental, but the greater number might have been avoided by a due exercise of caution, and a greater regard for the value of human life.

## THE ARMY COURT MARTIAL.

Convened for the Trial of Bt. Brig. Gen. Talcott.  
(COPIED FROM THE "UNION.")

TENTH DAY—THURSDAY, JULY 3, 1851.

The Court met, all the members present. The record of yesterday's proceedings was read.

Secretary of War recalled.

Cross-examination resumed.

Question. Were your inquiries of Gen. Talcott as to the state of the service directed to ascertain whether small quantities of shot would probably be required from time to time during the year at one or more of the arsenals? or were they not suggested by applications to furnish large, or contract supplies, and confined to that object?

Answer. My applications to Gen. Talcott were general; no reference was made as to quantity nor to the mode of procurement.

Question. Was not Mr. Green's application to you in behalf of Mr. F. B. Dean for a contract to furnish large supplies of shot and shell? and did not this occasion your call upon Gen. Talcott?

Answer. Mr. Green did not refer to any quantity. I presume he would have preferred a large contract to a small one; but he never intimated that he would not take a small one. His application did occasion one of the calls I made on Gen. Talcott; but his was not the only application which caused me to converse with Gen. Talcott on that subject.

Question. Referring now to your testimony in chief, that upon Mr. Green's first application you inquired of General Talcott whether the Department would be in want of shot during the current fiscal year, which terminated yesterday, (30th June,) and that you were answered that the supply for the year was ample, are you not now satisfied, on reflection, that you could not have repeated the same question on several occasions within a short period? And may not that impression have grown out of your conversation with the applicant?

Answer. I do not say that I repeated the same question in a direct form for information, considering his first answer, which I well remember, as satisfactory; but a number of applications had been made, some in writing, and some verbally, to furnish shot and shell. I mentioned these applications as they came before me, as I had several of them, and they were very important, with a view probably to ascertain positively whether the Department would be making shot, that I might give them a satisfactory answer.

Question. Were not your inquiries of General Talcott, touching the making and delivery of shot by Mr. Anderson, directed solely to ascertain whether such making and delivery were under contract with, or by authority of, the Ordnance Bureau?

Answer. My inquiry was general, whether any shot was making at Mr. Anderson's works for the Department—taking it for granted, of course, that none could be making without his authority.

Question. Did you understand General Talcott's declaration that there was not a word of truth in Mr. Green's letter, as importing literally that there was no truth in any part of the letter, or as applying to the assertion or implication that a large quantity of shot had been made by his order, or with his knowledge or authority?

Judge Advocate objected to the witness's answering this question, as the facts desired had already been brought out in the previous testimony of the witness; that the meaning and intent of the testimony were for the Court to judge. He said he would waive the objection, however, reserving the right to have the question removed from the record.

Answer. I understand the meaning of General Talcott's reply to apply exclusively to that portion of the letter which speaks of the making of shot at the Tredegar works for the War Department, and of the delivery of a portion of them at the Monroe Arsenal—in fact, all that is in the letter which relates to making shot for the Department and the authority by which it was done. Our conversation had no reference to any other part of the letter, as I had not, after his first answer to me, the remotest idea of giving a contract to Mr. Dean or any one else for making shot. I understood, of course, General Talcott's declaration that there was not a word of truth in the letter which related to the making of shot at the Tredegar works to apply to all that was said in the letter on that subject. He said nothing to qualify the remark in any manner.

Question. When, some time after Gen. Talcott's report of 27th January enclosing a copy of his letter of 6th November to Col. Huger, it occurred to you that the large quantity of shot, of which Mr. Green had informed you, might have been made under the order, and spoke to Gen. Talcott on that subject, was not your inquiry induced to that point, and was not Gen. Talcott's reply to the effect that it was impossible that Col. Huger could be procuring from Mr. Anderson, under that order, any thing more than such few shot and shells as he might be wanting for experiments and practice?

Answer. My attention was called to the generality and vagueness of the order, and I called Gen. Talcott's attention to that point, and asked him to explain what he intended by it, and suggested that Col. Huger might construe it to confer authority to make shot. Gen. Talcott seemed to think otherwise, and stated that its object was to enable Col. Huger (as I have before stated) to procure small quantities, from the Secretary of War, for his own experiments and practice, or for the use of his own works, and that it was possible Col. Huger might be ordering some such small quantities, of a trifling value. This, as well as I can recollect, the substance of what passed between us—I don't pretend to repeat the language.

Question. Did you not understand, as I have mentioned, that your testimony on yesterday, a formal written contract, and for what amount?

Answer. I know nothing of the original contract; never heard or saw it except by what was stated in Gen. Talcott's report to me. I took it for granted what was stated in that report was correct.

Question. In language of your authority for extending that contract, "the chief of the Ordnance Bureau will take measures to renew the contract for a limited supply of pistols." Was there any specification of the amount by you? or did you leave it to his discretion to require the pistols to a reasonable extent? and do you know whether the contract has been renewed, and for what amount?

Answer. That was no amount specified by my order, as will be seen from it. The words "limited supply" indicate that it was to be a less quantity than the original contract, and I meant it. I left the extent of that supply to Gen. Talcott's discretion. I do not know whether the contract has been renewed or not. I have no recollection of any contract having been extended to me by the Secretary of War. I only recollect that some difficulty arose as to the parties with whom the contract should be renewed—the parties in the concern having quarrelled among themselves; in consequence of which the order of the 26th March was given. I have no recollection of what action has been taken by me on the subject since. It is possible that the contract may have been presented to me since that order, and I have forgotten it.

Direct examination resumed.

Question. Did you read the whole letter of Mr. Green to Gen. Talcott, and especially did you read those words therein: "Whatever authority for doing this work exists was probably given by the Department or its officers to Doctor E. H. Carmichael, recently a resident of Richmond, but now of the city of New Orleans. During a recent visit to Richmond I was informed that the work was done by Mr. Anderson, under an agreement with Doctor Carmichael." And do you mean to understand by the defence, in your answer on their cross-examination, that you so shaped your inquiries to Gen. Talcott that his answer did not cover and directly apply to that part of the letter?

Answer. I will state, sir, that I read the entire letter to Gen. Talcott, and he has stated before, from beginning to end, and delivered it to him, and he had it in his possession from the 10th to the 19th of April, when he made a report on it. I certainly do not mean to be understood that I so shaped my inquiry as not to apply to that portion of Mr. Green's letter contained in this question. I stated that I understood his denial of the truth of what was stated in that letter to apply to all that related to the making of shot at the Tredegar works, and I considered the order given to Carmichael, and the assignment of that order by Carmichael to Anderson, both of which facts are mentioned in the letter, as intimately connected with the making of shot at the Tredegar works, which were owned by Mr. Anderson, and my attention was particularly directed to that portion of the letter in consequence of what had been previously occurred. I must have laid particular emphasis on that part of the letter, and I recollect that I did.

Question. Do you recollect whether or not you sometimes sent to the Ordnance Bureau applications which were made to you, or for answers to the writers?

Answer. The uniform practice is to refer all letters on business of the Department which the Bureau is to take the business appearing, and when applications are verbal to converse with the head of the Bureau on the subject. Of course all applications in writing made to me on this subject were sent to the Ordnance Bureau.

Question by defence. Had there any inquiry, to which Gen. Talcott replied, "I say there is not a word of truth in it," any other shape than you have already stated, viz. that, after reading the letter, you said, "What do you say to that, General?"

Answer. I meant to say that that was the mode in which I introduced the conversation to General Talcott after reading Mr. Green's letter; but I did not mean to be understood to say that that was the only question I put to him on this occasion; on the contrary, the conversation was a long one, and I put the question in various shapes, having been reassured that there was some mystery in this business which required explanation.

Mr. Jones Perver called.

Question. What office do you hold in the War Department?

Answer. Chief clerk.

Question. Were you sent by the Secretary of War to Gen.

Talcott to make inquiry of him in regard to shot? If so, say what inquiry, and what answer he made.

Answer. Some time shortly after I was appointed chief clerk of the War Department—which was on the 5th of March, 1851—I was sent by the Secretary of War to make some inquiries with regard to appropriation for shot and shells. I went to the Ordnance department, and asked the question what balances of the appropriations were applicable for that object. I recollect that the information from the office of Gen. Talcott asked me if we were going to purchase more shot and shells. I told him I did not know; that I left Mr. Green in conversation with the Secretary of War, and I supposed that the inquiry I was then making had connexion with the object of his visit. I asked Gen. Talcott if they wanted shot and shells. His reply was that they did not; that there was enough on hand to last to the day of judgment.

Question. You say that it was after the 5th of March of this year. Was it before the 10th of April?

Answer. I have no means of determining that, and cannot be positive; but I think it was—that it was shortly after I came into the chief clerkship of the Department.

Question. Did Gen. Talcott, so far as the records of your office show, or as you otherwise know, in answer to any of the inquiries from the War Department, make any inquiry of Col. Huger of Mr. Anderson, between the 1st of January and the 10th of April, 1851, in regard to the execution of the order of Huger to Carmichael, transferred to Anderson?

Answer. None whatever, so far as the records show, and as I know.

Question. Is this an inquiry addressed by Gen. Talcott to Mr. Anderson on the 10th April, 1851?

Answer. It is. [Letter read, asking for all the information relative to his executing the order of Col. Huger to Dr. Carmichael for shot.]

Question. On what day was Mr. Green's letter of 5th April referred to your office?

Answer. It was received at the office on the 10th of April, before the letter was written to Mr. Anderson.

Question. What is the regulation allowance of ammunition to be expended in the year by the garrison at Fort Monroe in experiments and artillery practice?

Answer. About a hundred rounds for a company. There are about three companies there now.

Question. Had the commander of the arsenal heretofore procured shot and shells for his own practice and experiments before the 11th November, 1850?

Answer. He had procured them in small quantities. He was in the habit of putting in his quarterly estimates a certain amount to be expended for purposes of experiments, and that amount was remitted to him on approval of his estimates by the Ordnance department, and the regulation on the War Department for funds. I recollect one order to him specially directing him to procure shot and shells for his own practice and experiments; but he always procured them in small quantities, and that amount was remitted to him on approval of his estimates by the Ordnance department, and the regulation on the War Department for funds.

Question. You have said that when you drew up from the records of the Ordnance office the report to the Secretary of War dated the 22d January, you had no knowledge of any other contract chargeable on the appropriations for armament of fortification and ordnance stores and supplies other than those stated in that report; and you stated at another time that you knew in the latter part of December that Doctor Carmichael had received a large order from Col. Huger, which was in the hands of Mr. Anderson. Do you desire to be understood that you did not consider this order a contract? or how do you desire your testimony in these matters to be understood?

Answer. I prepared the report of the 22d January from the records of the Ordnance office solely. I then had no idea that the Secretary's call for information had any reference to the Carmichael transaction, but supposed it to relate to the state of the appropriations exclusively. Congress was in session at that time, and I was much occupied with the large amount of army estimates. The Committee of Ways and Means were understood to be scrutinizing those estimates with the view to their reduction, and I thought that the Secretary wanted the information for that committee; hence that part of the letter over and above the answer to the strict call on that point, I then knew of General Talcott's order to Carmichael for shot. I then knew of General Talcott's order to Carmichael from the copy which had been sent me by Mr. Anderson, and of Carmichael's sale of it to Mr. Anderson; but I firmly believe that the order in the hands of Mr. Anderson was suspended as to execution—that it constituted no outstanding charge on any appropriation, and that it was at most a claim on the